

LANCASTER GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 7, NO. 16.

LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1859.

ESTABLISHED IN 1826.

The Lancaster Gazette.

CLARKE & SUTHERN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—Martin's Row, one door South
of the Post-Office.

Terms of Subscription to the Gazette.
Two Dollars per year, payable within the year.
Single copies, 10 cents.
Advertisements for one square, 10 cents.
For one column, 25 cents.
For one page, 50 cents.
For one month, 10 cents.
For one week, 5 cents.
For one day, 2 cents.
For one hour, 1 cent.
For one minute, 1/2 cent.
For one second, 1/4 cent.
For one third, 1/8 cent.
For one fourth, 1/16 cent.
For one fifth, 1/32 cent.
For one sixth, 1/64 cent.
For one seventh, 1/128 cent.
For one eighth, 1/256 cent.
For one ninth, 1/512 cent.
For one tenth, 1/1024 cent.
For one eleventh, 1/2048 cent.
For one twelfth, 1/4096 cent.
For one thirteenth, 1/8192 cent.
For one fourteenth, 1/16384 cent.
For one fifteenth, 1/32768 cent.
For one sixteenth, 1/65536 cent.
For one seventeenth, 1/131072 cent.
For one eighteenth, 1/262144 cent.
For one nineteenth, 1/524288 cent.
For one twentieth, 1/1048576 cent.

Terms of Advertising.
One square, (10 lines or less) 10 cents.
One column, 25 cents.
One page, 50 cents.
One month, 10 cents.
One week, 5 cents.
One day, 2 cents.
One hour, 1 cent.
One minute, 1/2 cent.
One second, 1/4 cent.
One third, 1/8 cent.
One fourth, 1/16 cent.
One fifth, 1/32 cent.
One sixth, 1/64 cent.
One seventh, 1/128 cent.
One eighth, 1/256 cent.
One ninth, 1/512 cent.
One tenth, 1/1024 cent.
One eleventh, 1/2048 cent.
One twelfth, 1/4096 cent.
One thirteenth, 1/8192 cent.
One fourteenth, 1/16384 cent.
One fifteenth, 1/32768 cent.
One sixteenth, 1/65536 cent.
One seventeenth, 1/131072 cent.
One eighteenth, 1/262144 cent.
One nineteenth, 1/524288 cent.
One twentieth, 1/1048576 cent.

CITY OF LANCASTER:
Thursday Morning, Aug. 18, 1859.

THE TURF.

The Trot Between Flora Temple and Princess—Time, 2:23.5—2:23.5.

Yesterday there was a large turnout of gentlemen and ladies at the Eclipse Course to witness the trot at mile heats between Flora Temple and Princess for a purse of 10,000. The betting previous to the start was at about two to one on Princess; and after the first heat, although Flora won it in the unprecedented time of 2:23.5, the backers of the California mare offered fifty against one hundred on their favorite. After the second heat, when the judges declared that Flora Temple won the heat—time 2:22—the backers of Princess were silent, and satisfied that they had too much to contend against to risk more on the result, and kept their pockets closed. The third heat, however, satisfied every doubt that for this day, at least, Flora Temple was "Queen of the Turf."

The track was in a most capital condition for fast time, and bets were made that 2:25 would be beaten, but no one supposed 2:22 in a second heat would ever be made. The driver of Flora said that he believed that in the last heat, had he forced his mare all the way through, she would have made the heat in 2:20. These two marcs trot again, two mile heats next Tuesday, over the same course, for a purse of 1,000. We have not room to-day for more than the details of the race, which are as follows:

First Heat.—The marcs had a most beautiful start, Flora on the inside. The little mare soon drew away from Princess and led to the quarter pole three lengths in 35 seconds. Going down the back stretch the California mare closed up a length or so, but was unable to overtake Flora, the latter passing the half mile pole in 1:10. On the lower turn their relative positions were unchanged, and up to the home stretch Flora trotted so fast that the driver of Princess made no effort at all to win, and took his mare in hand after passing the drawgate. Flora led home some half a dozen lengths ahead in the unprecedented time of 2:23.5. Notwithstanding this, it was evident that had Flora been urged up the home stretch, she could have reduced the figures a second or more. She jogged in at the end.

Second Heat.—As the marcs came up for the home stretch outflanked Flora, and as the word was given was nearly a length in front; but the word "go" had scarcely passed the lips of the starting judge than Princess broke up, and before she recovered was nearly eighty yards behind. Flora dashed around the quarter pole in 35 seconds, full a distance ahead of Princess; but on the back stretch the California mare closed gradually, until at the half mile pole—time 1:09—Princess was about 50 yards only behind. The driver of Princess sent her steadily along, being sure he was safe from being distanced, while the driver of Flora sent her along to shut her opponent out. If possible, and Flora dashed past the stand forty yards ahead, making the heat in 2:22, two seconds and a half quicker than ever before.

Third Heat.—They had a most beautiful start, Flora taking the lead around the upper turn, leading to the quarter pole a couple of open lengths in 35 seconds. Going down the back stretch Princess challenged Flora for the lead, and before reaching the half mile pole she had taken half a length. They made the half mile pole at 1:10 together in 1:10; but in going around the lower turn Flora Temple shook the California mare off and away on the home stretch as open length ahead; and keeping up the speed, Princess being urged beyond her speed broke up, and Flora went home winner of the heat and race in the wonderful time of 2:23.5; every heat in the race being made in a second quicker than the fastest time ever recorded. The following is a summary:

Princess, 1:00, mile heat, first three in five, second three in four, third three in four.

A Letter from R. P. Ranney, Defining his Position on the Free Soil Question.

(From the Ohio Repository.)
WARREN, Sept. 30, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—Constant engagements in Court give me but a moment's time to answer your communication of this date: I hope, however, to be as explicit as I am brief, in responding to the important questions propounded to me. I fully agree with you as to the importance of understanding the principles and position of all candidates for public trusts. This is the right of every elector, indispensably necessary to be enforced to enable him to act understandingly, and the vital principle of a representative Democracy. The corresponding duty of the candidate is to take his position honestly, and to maintain them openly. His errors may be safely tolerated while reason is left free to combat them.

I am in favor of maintaining the freedom of the Territories of New Mexico and California in their whole extent, and utterly opposed to authorizing slavery or involuntary servitude of any kind within them, or to any compromise which shall doom any part of them to the curse of human bondage. I do not stop to state all the reasons which bring me to this conclusion. Suffice it to say the maintaining of their freedom, is, in my judgment, due to humanity, to republican principles, to our character, and interests as a people, to the poor of our own and other lands, who shall go there to find homes for themselves and their families; and who would be degraded and disgraced by the contact of slave labor. Entertaining these views, I elected, I should support all such measures as were calculated to maintain them, taking care at all times not to overstep the limits of the National Compact, or to encroach upon the reserved rights of the States. It is conceded that these Territories are now free. They must remain so until changed by positive law of the sovereign power. "No question is better settled in this country, than that slavery exists in a State by virtue of the local law." It is clear that it can no more exist in a Territory without such law, than a man can breathe without air.

Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, in my opinion possesses the power to establish it. It can only be done by the people when admitted as a State under the general principles of the Constitution. I have no doubt of the power of Congress to erect a Territorial Government, and to provide for the prohibition of slavery within the Territories, and I am in favor of and would support such prohibition.

I do not think that the "legal principle" against Territorial slavery would be made stronger by a prohibition, but as a public and authoritative declaration by Congress of the fact that these Territories are now free and of the determination of the American people to keep them so, it may be important; at all events it is open and fair dealing with all parties, and I should be unwilling to omit anything calculated to give security to the principle—our flag should never float over another foot of slave territory. You ask what measures I am in favor of, for maintaining the freedom of these territories—I have already stated those which bear directly upon it—another of great importance, indirectly, would be to protect them, as well as all our public lands from the blighting disease of LAND MONOPOLY. Without such monopoly slavery cannot exist. I regard the public lands as a trust in the hands of the government for the benefit of the people, and think they should be FREELY granted, in limited quantities to actual settlers only. This in my opinion, would secure them against monopolists and speculators of all kinds, and would settle them with a hardy and industrious population of FREEMEN. In regard to slavery in the District of Columbia, I answer that more than ten years ago I had occasion to make public my opinion of the duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The lapse of time has only served to strengthen that opinion. The question as to the power of Congress "over the inter-state Slave trade, has I believe been settled by the Supreme Court.

You ask finally for which of the Presidential candidates I intend to vote at the coming Presidential election. I had supposed my position was too well known to render such a question necessary; but as I desire no concealment, and would scorn to receive a vote obtained through any misapprehension, I will answer that I intend to vote for LEWIS CASE.

I regard the Presidential contest as lying between him and General Taylor, and that Democratic votes thrown for Mr. Van Buren can serve no other purpose than to elect General Taylor. In such an issue I cannot hesitate to choose the old and tried Statesman, whose opinions are openly avowed, and, I believe, entirely safe: whose education, habits, location and associations, must all incline him to detest slavery, who is in no way interested in, or connected with the institution, as against Gen. Taylor whose opinions are carefully concealed, who was born, reared, and educated in the midst of it, who has now a large fortune invested in slaves, and of whom his southern friends assert, with his apparent approbation, that upon this great paramount question he "is of them, for them, and with them." To which may be added, without derogating from his well earned military fame, his want of familiarity with civil affairs, and the thick darkness which rests upon his political principles.

These are my views, honestly entertained, and whether they agree with the "Buffalo Platform" can be seen by comparison. Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. P. RANNEY.

The Frozen Well in Vermont—Professor Hitchcock's Report.

Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst, read a paper before the Scientific Association, on the 4th instant, upon the frozen well at Brandon, Vermont. He said it was a part of his report upon the geology of the State, but he had received permission from the Governor to present it at this meeting. The well had been examined by himself and his assistants, A. D. Hager and C. H. Hitchcock. We copy the following extracts from Professor Hitchcock's paper: "The well is situated about one mile southwest of Brandon village, from an eighth to a quarter of a mile east of the creek. The surface is not raised very much above the river, and is composed of sand and gravel, with one of the varieties of the lower algonian limestone, showing itself occasionally in rocks and low ridges breaking through the ground, and doubtless underlying the whole superficial deposit at no great depth. It is just such a region of sand and gravel as may be seen in many places along the western side of the Green Mountains, and indeed all over New England. It is what is called modified drift, and lies above genuine drift, having been the result of aqueous agency, subsequently to the drift period.

"The well was dug in November, 1858. For about ten feet it passed through soil and gravel, then about four feet of clay. Below this lay a deposit from twelve to fifteen feet thick of frozen gravel, with quite large boulders intermixed. Continuing the excavation two feet farther in the same material, water was reached. The whole depth is not far from thirty-five feet. The frozen part passed through appeared like the same material frozen at the surface in winter.

"Immediately west of the well rises a hill of gravel and sand which may be thirty feet above the well, and is at its south end some fifty to seventy feet high. This ridge is an eighth of a mile long and runs northeast and southwest. Near its northern end it is crossed by a road which has been excavated to a depth of six feet. At the top of the ridge the bed of clay and the layers of sand and gravel are nearly horizontal, but lower down they dip easterly fifteen or twenty degrees. At the foot of the hill they take a horizontal position. The pebbles in the strata were about three inches in diameter, and remarkably free from sand and gravel.

"The dip of these beds of gravel, sand and clay makes it almost certain that this ridge of drift was formed by a current from the northeast.

"The well was stoned up late in the autumn, and during the winter ice formed upon the water in one night two feet thick. It continued to freeze till April, since which time no ice has formed on the surface, but when visited on June 25th, the stones of the well, for some four or five feet above the water, were mostly loaded with ice, and the temperature of the water was only one degree above freezing. July 4th, there was ice in the well. The water at that time was twenty-two inches deep. About one hundred rods distant is another well, the temperature of which, on the 25th of June, was fifty-one. Another well, twelve feet deep, sixty rods distant, had a temperature of forty-five.

In stating the curious theories in regard to this interesting matter, Professor Hitchcock said:

"Upon the whole, though it is possible that the Brandon deposit is a remnant of a glacial period, he looked with more favor upon the supposition that it was the result of operations now going on, produced by currents of air through the porous deposits.

An interesting discussion followed—more to elucidate facts than to refute the theories presented.

Professor Dawson, of Montreal, stated that he had met with similar phenomena in Nova Scotia, and accepted the views presented by Professor Hitchcock.

Mr. Hager of Proctorville, Vermont, said that from the first he considered it as owing to present causes. He had visited some abandoned iron mines in Essex, and had found ice in summer at the depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet.

(From the Mount Vernon Sentinel.) A Difference.

When the WILMOT PROVISION was a principle prominent before the American people, and when Northern men of all parties advocated its passage, and when leading Democrats were its most able and eloquent champions, including a large majority of the prominent men of that party in Ohio, Judge RANNEY and Judge BELDEN of the number, it was objected by those who opposed it, because it compelled the people of a Territory to do without slaves even if a large majority of the inhabitants should desire their introduction. It was a sort of interference with Squatter Sovereignty, which was not Democratic. Now, since the DRED SCOTT decision, it has been ascertained that slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution in all the Territories, and that the people can by no means rid themselves, and their Territories of it, even if a large majority of said inhabitants should desire its prohibition. There was no controversy as to whether a State could or could not have slavery, but whether the people of a Territory, while in a Territorial condition, should be freed from the curse, or allowed to receive or reject the institution, as they see fit. Comity to our Southern brethren demanded that they should have equal rights in the territories, and the Provision was voted down. Comity to Northern sentiment, it seems does not require that Northern, or anti-slavery men, should have an equal share in the Territories. This "Comity" is a rule which works only one way. It is an infringement of Democratic rights now a days to say there shall be no slavery, but no infringement of the rights to say there shall be no freedom. In the Democratic State Convention, recently held in Georgia it was "Resolved, that Congress has no power to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, except to pass laws for its protection." This is modern JAMES BUCHANAN Democracy. This is "the real old Dr. Jacob Townsend article," all others are spurious. Where is the difference, Democratically speaking, in the principle of excluding slavery from all the Territories, or forcing it into all the Territories, regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants? Has not a great change come over the spirit of Democracy? Do their Resolves of this year correspond with the Resolves of ten years ago? Has Judge Ranney, the present candidate for Governor of the Democratic party, experienced no change? Has he endorsed the platform on which he stands, and does that platform correspond with his previously expressed views? Is Locofocoism only "progressive" that it may progress from bad to worse? Is slavery as firmly established in our Territories as it is in Georgia or South Carolina. Below we give an extract from Judge RANNEY's Wilmot Provision speech, also a plank from the Ohio State Democratic Platform placed side by side for easy comparison, and will only say that Ohio Locofocoism, as expounded in the platform is a Bogni article of a sort of "half and half" DOGMA, and has none of the elements of "Nationality" in it.

The State Democratic Convention on views upon the power of Congress over the Territories:
"Resolved, That I have no doubt any attempt by Congress of the power of Congress, or any of the great to erect Territories, to establish local Governments, or maintain, or provide for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and slave in a Territory and I am in favor of the original doctrine of the American institutions; and that we years ago I had adhered immovably to the principle of the non-intervention duty of Congress to Congress with a doubtless Slavery in Slavery in the States the District of Columbia and Territories as lumbia. The lapse declared in the Kan- of this view only Nebraska 111, ed to strengthen that and openly disclaim opinion."

More than ten years ago I had adhered immovably to the principle of the non-intervention duty of Congress to Congress with a doubtless Slavery in Slavery in the States the District of Columbia and Territories as lumbia. The lapse declared in the Kan- of this view only Nebraska 111, ed to strengthen that and openly disclaim opinion."

More than ten years ago I had adhered immovably to the principle of the non-intervention duty of Congress to Congress with a doubtless Slavery in Slavery in the States the District of Columbia and Territories as lumbia. The lapse declared in the Kan- of this view only Nebraska 111, ed to strengthen that and openly disclaim opinion."

More than ten years ago I had adhered immovably to the principle of the non-intervention duty of Congress to Congress with a doubtless Slavery in Slavery in the States the District of Columbia and Territories as lumbia. The lapse declared in the Kan- of this view only Nebraska 111, ed to strengthen that and openly disclaim opinion."

More than ten years ago I had adhered immovably to the principle of the non-intervention duty of Congress to Congress with a doubtless Slavery in Slavery in the States the District of Columbia and Territories as lumbia. The lapse declared in the Kan- of this view only Nebraska 111, ed to strengthen that and openly disclaim opinion."

Marcell of the Mississippi.

The difference of level between high and low water mark at Cairo is fifty feet. The width and depth of the river from Cairo and Memphis to New Orleans is materially increased, yet immense additions are made to the quantity of water in the channel by large streams from both eastern and western sides of the Mississippi. The question naturally arises, what becomes of this vast added volume of water? It certainly never reaches New Orleans, and as certainly does not evaporate; and of course it is not confined to the channel of the river, for it would rise far above the entire region south of us.

If a well is sunk anywhere in the Arkansas bottom water is found as soon as the water level of the Mississippi is reached. When the Mississippi goes down the water sinks accordingly in the well. The owner of a saw mill, some 20 miles from the Mississippi, in Arkansas, dug a well to supply the boilers of his engine, during the late flood. When the waters receded his well went down, till his hose would no longer reach the water, and finally his well was dry. He dug a ditch to an adjacent lake, to let water into his well; the lake was drained, and the well was dry again, having literally drank ten acres of water in less than a week. The inference is that the whole valley of the Mississippi, from its banks to the highlands on either side, rests on a porous substratum, which absorbs the redundant waters, and this prevents that degree of accumulation which would long since have swept New Orleans into the Gulf but for this provision of Nature, to which alone her safety is attributable. In fact if the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi were like the shores of the Ohio, the vast plain from Cairo to New Orleans would be day by day and parcel of the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole valley a fresh water arm of the sea. Were the geological character of the valley different the construction of levees confining the water of the Mississippi to its channel, would cause the rise in the river to become so great at the South that no sufficient levees could be built. The current would be stronger and accumulation of water greater as the levees are extended north of us.

Such results were, reasonably enough, anticipated; but the water instead of breaking the levees, permeates the porous soil, and the overflow is really beneath the surface of the swamps. Such, it seems to us, are the wise provisions of the natural laws for the safety and ultimate reclamation of the rich country south of us. We believe that the levee system will be successful, and that the object of its adoption will be attained. The poisonousness of the materials used in making them has caused most if not all the crocodines. Men may deem it a superhuman task to wall in the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans, but our levees are the work of pigmies when contrasted with the dykes of Holland. The country to be reclaimed by our levees—all of which will not for fifty years cost the people as much as those of the Dutch when originally built—would make one hundred such kingdoms as that over which a Bonaparte once wielded the scepter. [Memphis Avalanche.]

Items of Interest.
MAKING SOAP.—Soap containing sulphate of lime, curdles soap-suds and wastes the soap. Any cistern in which rain water becomes hard, must have its sides plastered with cement, which becomes solidified in water. The water can be softened again by adding a little caustic alkali to it; again should rectify this evil in a cistern. The process of making soap is very simple. If your lye is of sufficient strength and boil your grease a sufficient length of time in it, soap will be the certain result. Soda lye makes hard, and potash lye makes soft soap. Many persons are successful in making soap in the summer season, by drawing of the lye from the leach, and putting grease and lye together in vessels and exposing them to the sun for several days.

Galvanized iron has its pores filled with zinc, the coating metal penetrates no further into the iron than the porous nature of the latter will permit.

For summer drinks, take sEshbert, 8 oz. carbonate of soda, 6 oz. tartaric acid, 2 lbs. loaf sugar finely powdered, 3 drachms essence of lemon. Mix the powders by very dry, mix them immediately and keep them for use in a wide mouthed bottle, closely corked. Put two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler, pour in a half pint of water, stir briskly and drink off.

Current, raspberry, orange, and other effervescing draughts, take one quart of the juice of either, filter and boil it into a syrup with one pound of loaf sugar, to this add 12 oz. tartaric acid. When cold, put in a bottle well corked. When required for use fill a tumbler three parts full of water and add two spoonfuls of the syrup. Then stir in briskly a tablespoonful of carbonate of soda, and a very delicious drink may be formed.

To make Beer. Boil one ounce of hops one ounce of pounded ginger, one quart of molasses, in two gallons of water; when at the temperature of new milk, add yeast to ferment it.

Vinegar, sugar and molasses, with a little nutmeg and ginger, makes a very delicious drink in warm weather. The portion to suit the taste.

The Popular Feeling Among the Italians.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

MILAN, July 20.
Sorrowful days are coming for Italy, and no one can say this time that the Italians have to blame themselves for what they are to endure. The history of the past were not thrown away upon them, and since last January, they have shown considerable tact and firmness, moderation and unanimity. They rushed to arms; they declared for union; now they are all at once forbidden to lay down their arms; and the vote by which they proclaimed Victor Emmanuel II. their King, is set at naught. No doubt the Italians will bow to superior force, but they will yield to nothing else. Venice is in the hands of Austria, the Italians are unable to wrest it from her. Peschiera, Mantua, the line of the Mincio and even the slip of land hemming in the Modenese territory on the right bank of the Po, with the two strongholds of Borgoforte on either bank of the stream are not to go with the rest of Lombardy; and the Italians must resign themselves to see the frontier of their new Kingdom open to incursions from the redoubtable quadrangle.

All this is matter of destiny, and the Italians accept it; but in the Duchies of Parma, and Modena, in Tuscany and the Legations, they are told the authority of the late sovereigns is to be re-established, and the Italians ask with wonder, who is to restore it. If the work is done, let it be done quickly; let Louis Napoleon without one minute's delay, march his victorious battalions from the Mincio across the Po to the Arno, and let Dukes and Grand Dukes come in at their tail as they were wont, and there will be little or no struggle and a vast amount of bloodshed will be spared. But if time is allowed, the ferment in Italy will attain an unprecedented pitch, and the Italians will do their utmost to turn their swords against that powerful monarch who for reasons of his own put it into their hands.

Already at Parma, at Modena, Florence and Bologna, the people are assembling for moral resistance while the cry, "To arms!" rises all over the country. Deputations from the Duchies are praying the King of Sardinia that their vote for the *futuro*, unanimously expressed in 1848, and confirmed in 1859, should not be set aside. In Tuscany the Council of State, made up of the most moderate men, and presided over by the veteran patriot, Gino Caprotti points to the *declinatio* of the Grand Duke as a *fulfillment*, and appeals to a National Assembly to pronounce upon the destinies of the country. In Romagna, a Provisional Government is organized, in open hostility to at least the temporary sovereignty of the Pope.

Within a week or a fortnight all this revolutionized portion of Central Italy will have more than 50,000 men under arms. Gen. Mezzocapo already musters 10,000 men, mostly natives of Romagna; regularly organized under Sardinian colors. Garibaldi at the head of 10,000 *Carabinieri* del Magra will be added, will deliver the pole in the Alpine fastnesses, and bring to the threatened provinces, not only the aid of a well-tried efficient force, but all the prestige of his name and of his splendid achievements. The volunteers, now to the number of several thousands, now enlisted in the Piedmontese regiments, will eagerly flock to his standard; and the youths who are now frantically rushing to arms at Parma, Modena, and everywhere, the adventurers of all Italy, will join him at Bologna, as they joined him at Rome in 1849.

In one word Central Italy, utterly powerless against France and Austria, and still more against their combined forces, will not if driven to despair and allowed time, perish without a struggle, and it is too strong if only menaced by an enemy's forces as its late rulers can bring into the field. Yet the two Emperors at Villafranca have "cooked their hare as if they had already caught it," and talked of Dukes and Grand Dukes as of sovereigns already restored, and Napoleon, with a consistency which so deed of his own ever belied in a thousand instances assured the Pope not only of his temporal sovereignty, but also of the integrity of his dominions.

The New Atlantic Telegraph Cable.
New York, August 14.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company has decided to make the conductor of the next cable consist of six wires twisted, about six times the size of the old cable. There will be no outside covering of iron wire, except a few hundred miles of each end. The new cable is to be laid down, guaranteed in all respects to, and expected to be in order for business early next summer. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., occupies two columns of some of the New York evening papers with a full statement of the affairs of the Company. We understand that the American public will have an opportunity to subscribe to the new stock, which is guaranteed by the British Government.

The dust in Indianapolis must be anything but pleasant. The *Journal* says: "The dust flies to such clouds about the streets at night that it reminds us of autumnal fog. As seen by gas or moonlight it has every appearance of fog, and would feel so if there was any dampness about it."

A Miss Wyckoff, aged about sixty years, (rather old for a miss, we should think) died in New Albany, Indiana, a few days ago, leaving \$2,000 which she had claimed or claimed, her heirs, if she has any, being unknown. Unless some claimant should appear, the amount will escheat to the State.

Farmer's Column.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

People who think farming is a poor business for a young man to engage in do not always figure correctly. It is true, as compared with the successful merchant or speculator, the profits look small. Ambitious men, in the hot haste to be rich, consider the slow process of making money, by the growth of the soil far too dilatory. Allowing the farmer to take out of his produce reasonable wages, as a compensation for his labor, and his per cent. of profit on the valuation of his land, implements, &c., will not probably, in Ohio, exceed three per cent. per annum. "That is a very poor business," says the merchant and banker; "I expect to make fifteen or twenty per cent. on my money." Let us look a little into this fifteen or twenty per cent.

Every man cannot be a banker or a merchant, simply because if nobody tills the soil, the merchant will have nobody to buy his goods, or the bank to borrow its money. Every one has not the capital to set up a store or a bank, and therefore he commences, frequently does it by borrowing and paying interest, six, eight, ten or perhaps fifteen per cent.

We do not propose that every young man should try to farm either. Farming requires special qualifications, the first of which is a good constitution; the next good sense; and the third, good judgment. He also requires capital; but the above qualifications constitute the principal part of it. It is found by statistical data, that, of so many merchants who come upon sudden wealth, ninety-seven out of every hundred fail in the course of their lives, and become bankrupt. The process is by no means an agreeable one to go through. Only seven out of every hundred die rich. With most men the principal object in acquiring money is to leave something. The farmer may not be able to die rich; he must be content to live comfortably, and die in comfortable circumstances. But to return to the profits. Suppose it is only three per cent; that is he has a tract of say one hundred acres of wild land, that cost five dollars per acre, and the clearing of one half of it ten dollars; his buildings, implements, stock, &c., \$1,500—in all \$2,500 or \$3,000. After paying himself wages and supporting his family, he makes three per cent. on his investments of \$90. This does not look very imposing, but this little sum he can loan at ten per cent., making \$9, and adding the next year's profit there is \$189, leaving this the third year, it swells to \$297; and by the time his children grow up there is quite a sum added away from them.

The profits is, however, not all represented by this sum. There is a solid imperishable investment in the farm itself, increased in value every year, by his own presence and labor, and the presence and labor of those around him. It may be worth only \$25 per acre, but more likely, by the time his first born is of age, it is worth \$50 per acre, or \$5,000. His merchant friend is probably, by that time, twice that sum worse than nothing.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Work for September.
You should finish seeding your wheat grounds in this month. If sown too early it is liable to suffer from the fly; if too late, from rust. Those who sow acres by the hundred, must sow early and late both. But moderate fields should be seeded by the middle of this month. In preparing the land, if the surface does not naturally drain itself, it should be plowed so to turn the water into furrows between each land—standing water, and yet more, ice upon it, being fatal to it. See that your cattle are brought into good condition for wintering. Fill transplanting may be performed from the middle of this month; take off every leaf—re-set, and stake.

By the latter part of the month, or early in October, according to the season, it will be necessary to raise and put such plants as you intend to keep in the house; to raise and place in a dry and frost-proof room; your dahlias, tuberoses, smilax, geraniums, gladioli and such other tender bulbs as you may have. Let your seed be gathered, carefully put away where it will contract no moisture. Go over your grounds and examine all your labels, lest the storms which are approaching should destroy them. Sow in some warm and sheltered part of your garden, early in this month, for spring use, spinach, cress, salad, lettuce, &c. As soon as the leaves fall, take cuttings from currant bushes and grapes, and plant them out in rows. They will start out and grow earlier by some weeks, the next season. Fill in your celery trenches every day.

The dust in Indianapolis must be anything but pleasant. The *Journal* says: "The dust flies to such clouds about the streets at night that it reminds us of autumnal fog. As seen by gas or moonlight it has every appearance of fog, and would feel so if there was any dampness about it."

A Miss Wyckoff, aged about sixty years, (rather old for a miss, we should think) died in New Albany, Indiana, a few days ago, leaving \$2,000 which she had claimed or claimed, her heirs, if she has any, being unknown. Unless some claimant should appear, the amount will escheat to the State.